

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1871.

ALEXANDRIA.—Our local columns record, from time to time, as they are commenced, and gone on with, and completed, the various improvements in building new houses, and repairing and beautifying those formerly built, which have marked the progress of our good old town within the last few years. These include public edifices, places of business, and private residences. The city is extending, particularly towards the North—and the general character and style of the new buildings show taste and a regard for convenience and comfort. A letter from a gentleman who formerly lived here, and who lately paid a visit to his old home, says: "Though I was prepared, from the columns of the Gazette, to see improvements, I did not expect to find as much of it, as I saw. The city is really showing that it is increasing and looking up. You know how much this gratifies me, an old man who takes an interest in Alexandria."

A meeting of the Conservative Superintendents of the different wards and townships in this city and county is called for Monday evening next, for the purpose of commencing measures for a vigorous prosecution of the present political contest. Mr. J. B. Smoot, the county Superintendent, is active and vigilant in the discharge of his duties, and he will be faithfully seconded by the other Superintendents. We hope to see not only no falling off in the Conservative vote of this county, but an increase.

"Dr. Bayne," colored, who used to figure in the early days of "reconstruction," so prominently in Richmond and Norfolk, is again on the "rampage" in the latter city. In one of his late "efforts" he told the colored people how they could become land owners. He said, "a man who had a piece of land worth \$500 might sell it for \$600 to a colored man and thus make \$100. Seemingly to remember that the colored man might not have the \$600, he got over the difficulty in a masterly manner. The colored man was to borrow the money from the owner of the land, and pay him for it. This idea was regarded as a very profound one." Cries of "that's right," "that's the talk," were heard. "Dr. Bayne" denounced matters and things generally, license laws, some white radicals, some colored radicals, &c., &c. And this is the "teaching" which is given to colored men!

A letter from Fall's Church, Fairfax county, in the Washington Republican, says that "the policy advocated by some leading Republicans to have a 'quiet campaign,' by having committees to canvass the county and Senatorial districts from house to house, and forego the holding of public mass meetings, has been abandoned. Notices of Republican mass meetings appear now at all public places. One is to be held in this village on Saturday evening next." Our Conservative friends in Fairfax, and throughout this Senatorial district will take heed of this, and govern themselves accordingly.

The Washington Star says "that among those who have lost by the Chicago fire, Mr. Thomas B. Bryan [formerly of this place, now a resident of Washington,] is undoubtedly a heavy loser. Just what amount he has lost we have as yet no means of ascertaining, but it must be a very large sum, as he was an extensive owner in real-estate in the burnt district, which contained Bryan Hall, and other buildings well situated and adapted for business purposes. He still has a reasonable competency left, a goodly portion being invested in Washington."

A correspondent of the New York Herald gives that paper an interview with Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, upon the President's late proclamation of martial law in certain counties of that State. The Governor says that in his judgment the proclamation was unnecessary.—"By a clerical error (as he supposes) one of the most tranquil counties in the State is included in the proclamation, while another which has been the seat of some disturbance is omitted. The Governor thinks that the military proceedings may work inconvenience to some innocent men!"

The N. Y. Tribune, referring to the decision of Chancellor Zabriske, of New Jersey, which sustains the lease in perpetuity of the works of the united companies of that State to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company remarks:—"This decision completes a great scheme. It gives to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of which Thomas A. Scott is the controlling spirit, an unbroken right of way from tide-water, in New York harbor, to a point far out in the great spaces west of the Rocky Mountains, and leading, possibly, to the Pacific."

Among the U. S. patents issued last week were—corn planter, F. A. Ramey and R. R. Cross, Woodstock, Va.; hoisting, lowering and detaching apparatus, Jos. Humphries, Washington, D. C.; manufacture of soluble phosphates for fertilizers, Dan. W. Prescott, Edinburgh, Va.

We mentioned yesterday that Mr. J. B. T. Suttle had been nominated as the Conservative candidate for the House of Delegates from Stafford county. His competitor for the nomination was Mr. Duff Green. Upon the result being announced, Mr. Green himself moved to make it unanimous, which was done. Mr. S. is a young gentleman of attainments, integrity, and high character.

Brownlow, now a Senator of the U. S. from Tennessee, with characteristic malignity, in a recent letter, advocates a proclamation for the establishment of martial law in that State, and the sending there of large bodies of U. S. troops! And we believe that the ultra ultras in Tennessee, but in the Southern States generally, approve of the idea, of placing the South under martial law. We admit that Brownlow is an ultra of the ultras!

A list of the churches destroyed in the Chicago fire as given in the newspapers, shows the following classification: Baptist 1, Congregational 2, Protestant Episcopal 6, Evangelical and Lutheran 9, Jewish 2, Methodist 10, Presbyterian 8, Roman Catholic (including convents) 14, Swedenborgian 2, Unitarian 1, Universalist 1—total 60. There were also several mission establishments not included in the above enumeration.

The citizens' cup, intended for the winning crew in the race which was to have taken place between the Potomac and Undine boat clubs, is claimed by the Potomacs, they alleging that they fulfilled every condition for the race, and that the Undines withdrew from the contest without due cause. They therefore rowed over the course on Wednesday afternoon, and as the Undines did not appear, claim the cup.

Dr. Ellis, a distinguished English physician recommends a new method of vaccination. His practice consists in first raising a small blister by a drop of cantharides applied to the skin. This is to be pricked, and the drop of fluid let out, and then a fine vaccine point put into this place, and withdrawn after a moment of delay; the epidermis falls back and quite excludes the air.

The American Colonization Society expect to dispatch an expedition for Liberia on the 1st of November, 1871. To industrious and worthy people of color the society will give passage and subsistence on the voyage—made in about forty days—and support for the first six months after landing. Single adult persons get ten acres, and families twenty-five acres of land.

It is said that Secretary Boutwell has taken into consideration the subject of a revision and modification of the rules for redeeming U. S. currency, which it is believed will result in excluding mutilated fractional currency altogether from the present system, and materially lessen the objections raised against the prevailing plan of redeeming mutilated legal-tenders "kew-ise."

There was a banquet given in Baltimore last night to the visitors from Pittsburg, Wheeling, &c. There was eating, much drinking, and considerable confusion. The Baltimore Gazette says:—"The banquet will cost over \$8,000; hack hire, \$2,000; theatres, \$2,000; hotel board, \$6,000; extras—unknown—a badge being entitled to free bar privileges."

The "demonstration" made by Gen. Butler against the British Treaty, is regarded by his party friends as "unnecessary, not to say ridiculous." It has been found out by them that Gen. B. can do some "unnecessary and ridiculous things." Yes! and many things that are worse than "unnecessary and ridiculous!"

A person came into a gentleman's counting room in a large city, who had just received news of a heavy loss he had met with, by the fire in Chicago, asking for a subscription "to organize a base ball club!" The asker found himself on the curb stone, in a minute!

The Southern claims commission, yesterday, considered a few small claims of citizens of Prince William county, Va., for damages growing out of the seizure by the United States troops of their property for the purposes of the army during the late war.

We continue to have very distressing accounts of the disasters caused by the fires in the North West. The loss of life is great. Some say that twelve hundred persons have been burned to death. This has been a season of public calamities, almost unexampled.

Some of the Radical papers are now saying "that Horace Greeley has at no time been without some impracticable crochets." This is because he is not in favor of the renomination of Gen. Grant.

Mr. A. H. Stuart, of Staunton, publishes a long but able letter on the financial condition of the State. We hope to make some extracts from it.

The Emperor of Germany has approved the treaty with France, and ratifications will be formally exchanged to-morrow.

The losses of Cyrus H. McCormick, in Chicago, amount to \$750,000. He will rebuild the reaper factory and warehouses at once.

No Conservative should forget or neglect to attend to his registration as a voter, if he is not already properly registered.

Felix R. Bruhat, it is learned, declines to fill the vacant Commission of Indian Affairs.

REMEDY FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. E. S. Tutwiler of Lexington, Va., has communicated to us for publication "a receipt for the cure of hydrophobia," which, he says, has been tested and proved to be a sovereign remedy. The mode of treatment referred to by our correspondent was published years ago in the Southern Democrat, and is explained in the following extract from that paper, sent to us by Mr. Tutwiler:—

"A servant boy was seized by a mad dog, which bit him in a dozen places, inflicting ghastly wounds; an eminent physician being sent for, had the wounds washed with castile soap and a plaster of mercurial ointment applied to each wound. Calomel pills were administered in the interim, causing salivation. The boy recovered and was living a few years ago, never having manifested the slightest symptoms of hydrophobia. A horse and two cows, known to have been bitten by the same dog the ensuing day, went mad and died."

According to the Limerick Chronicle the sea serpent has appeared to the bathers at the Irish watering place of Killybeg. It raised its head out of the water as usual, and looked blandly at the ladies, who "nearly fainted." It was probably a female sea serpent, as it wore a chignon "of seaweed looking hair, when rose and fell with the motion of the water."

Yellow fever lingers in Charleston. Four deaths yesterday.

The Winchester Fair is now in progress and all the departments are well represented.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

The Committee on Canons in the House of Deputies of the Episcopal Convention yesterday reported an amendment to the Canons designed to prevent the alienation of any of the property of the Church to any congregation differing from it in doctrine, discipline, or worship. The House also received the report of the Committee on Ritual Uniformity, providing that whenever any question as to the administration of the service arises, it shall be decided by the Bishop of the diocese, and if his decisions are contradictory, the House of Bishops may be appealed to. This was made the special order for the day.

At New Orleans, yesterday, a torpedo explosion killed one, and wounded one severely, and several others slightly. The contents of a sub in the vicinity were shattered. The torpedoes were manufactured by Klüber & Goldsmith, New York, and were being discharged from the ship George Hurlbut. Two hundred cases are still on board the vessel, which will probably be ordered off.

The Canon adopted by the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the Episcopal Convention, to permit, in certain cases, the use of an abbreviated church service, is supposed to be granted for the convenience of missionaries and of congregations worshipping in a foreign tongue. It is not expected to effect any abbreviation of the service in other cases.

Col. Wilson and Gen. Bowerman were yesterday sentenced by Judge Giles the former to pay a fine of \$3,180 and to serve three years in the Baltimore City Jail, and the latter to pay a fine of \$2,372.72, and to serve four years' term of imprisonment. The amounts in each case are those of which they were convicted of embezzling.

An accident to the Dauntless in New York yesterday, made the Columbia again the competitor with the Livonia in the third of the series of yacht races for the America's cup. The Columbia was beaten, and the English boat won its first victory. Four of the races are yet to be sailed.

Two more Insurance Companies of New York, the Lorillard and Manhattan, were compelled to suspend operations yesterday by reason of their losses on the Chicago fire. One of them, the Lorillard, was among the largest and supposed to be one of the soundest in the country.

General Lemon from Fort Garry reports intense excitement at Winnipeg on account of the recent gold discovery at Lake Sheldovawin. Specimens of dust, nuggets and quartz have been brought to Winnipeg, and hundreds are rushing to the new gold fields. Lake Sheldovawin is a short distance from Silver Islet.

Liszt, the great master of the piano and eminent musical composer, has just been granted letters of nobility and a pension of six thousand florins (\$3,000) by the Hungarian government, and will live hereafter alternately at Weimar and Pesth.

The vouchers upon which nearly a million of dollars were said to be paid to John H. Keppeler, in New York, have been found, and he pronounced the signatures to be forgeries. He did not receive the money.

A mail carriers' party has been attacked between Tucson and Camp Crittenden, Arizona, by Apaches, with whom Vincent Collyer had just made peace.

The election for mayor and city council of Baltimore takes place on the 4th Wednesday of this month—that is, the 25th.

No rain has fallen at Pittsburg for about two months, and the Ohio river is lower than it has been since 1825.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt in Augusta and Wiscasset, Me., yesterday.

Destructive fires occurred yesterday in Warsaw, New York, and in Indianapolis, Indiana.

ENGLISH RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.—The London Economist indorses the suggestion of Sir Edward Watkiss, for a mutual understanding between the railroad companies of the Kingdom, whereby the business shall be consolidated and conducted as by one company. The Economist believes that the public would gain by this arrangement, and even looks with complacency upon the consolidation of competing lines, whereby passengers and freight may be booked from one station to any other, with return tickets available over all the routes.

There is no doubt that such an arrangement would be of some use to the traveling and business community, but would not the advantage be dearly purchased by the creation of such a settled monopoly? It seems strange that a principle that is louing should be invoked by the business men of England as a special public advantage. We are learning to look with intense suspicion and alarm upon the consolidation of American railway lines, and upon the destruction of that principle of competition which has hitherto been relied on as a safe-guard against railroad monopoly. In the Old World, however, there is not that inveterate repugnance to monopoly which distinguishes Western civilization.

It is possible that the extension of the principle of consolidation may work the cure for evils which its partial application has produced. Already has the ominous suggestion been made in one of our most staid and sober organs of public opinion, that the time will come when the American people will demand and enforce the resumption of all railroad franchises, confiscating them for public use. In France the railway companies are allowed one hundred years to realize both principal and interest from the net receipts of the roads; after which the stock passes into the hands of the Government. The railroad has not yet developed its true relations to civilization. Another century of "progress" may be necessary to reduce it to proper discipline, and to rescue it from the power of interested and corrupt monopoly.—Washington Chronicle.

THE TOBACCO CROP has been cut and hoisted and much of it is already cured. It has been all along predicted that the yield of this year would be inferior in quality and short in quantity, and now that it has been gathered in, the result only too palpably verifies the prediction. In the outset, a full crop could not be pitched for want of plants; the fields suffered severely from drought later in the season; and now, at the critical period, that great terror of the planter and fatal enemy of the weed, the frost, has done its part towards the general misfortunes.

Some of the fields in the low grounds, were badly damaged by the frosts, some two weeks ago; but a greater loss than this was sustained because of the cold snap at that time alarming many farmers, who taking counsel of their fears, cut their tobacco green. As well as we can gather, a great deal of the crop has been thus cut before it was ripe, and of course, the result will be a large proportion of dark and green leaf in market next year, with a comparatively small quantity of good working qualities and bright yellow.

Some farmers who were very fortunate in pitching their crops early, have made and cured fine tobacco, but we think they are the exception.—Danville Register.

The wholesale dry goods dealers, in New York, are putting up prices on account of the Chicago demand.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.—In the Synod, in session in Lynchburg, yesterday, the Presbyterial reports were read showing a very satisfactory state of religion in the Presbyteries. One of the reports shows an aggregate membership in the Presbyterian Church, in the State, of 17,919 with 252 churches and 182 ministers. An appeal from Samuel Emmerich, late a minister of West Hanover Presbytery, from the action of the Presbytery revoking his license, was introduced. The evening session of Synod was mainly occupied in discussing a resolution offered by Dr. B. M. Smith on the appointment of a committee, to report to next Synod, defining the relations of the Church to secular education in its various stages, as defined by principles derived from the Holy Scriptures, and the standard in the history of the Presbyterian Church in the United States which was finally adopted April 10, 1863.

DEATH OF DR. MARTIN.—Dr. Socrates Martin of the University of Virginia died in Lynchburg last night from injuries received, in the afternoon, by the running away of the horses attached to an ambulance in which he, with several other gentlemen, were returning to the city from the Fair Grounds, and from which he was thrown and so seriously injured that death ensued at 11 o'clock.

The Petersburg Index says:—"Mr. Maurice Smith, a well known tobaccoist, had failed. The announcement occasioned no little surprise, as Mr. Smith was known as a very prudent and careful operator. His liabilities are stated to be \$300,000, of which \$17,000 are owned in the city. A meeting of Mr. Smith's creditors was to have been held last night to make some adjustment and disposition of his affairs."

The Rockingham Register says:—"The youngest Grandfather we know of here lived in this part of the Valley, is A. W. May, of Mt. Crawford, Rockingham county, who although not yet quite 37 years of age, is the grandfather of two fine boys! They are, however, it shall be mentioned, twins. Mr. May has a male child less than one year old who, of course, is an uncle to these grand children."

The Clarke county Courier, published at Berryville, Va., has the following:—"If the Shenandoah Valley railroad is ever made, it will not be done by the Pennsylvania Central Improvement Company, but by the energy and enterprise of our people."

The Clarke Courier says:—"On Saturday there was brought to Berryville a wagon loaded with nine hundred cels, which were taken from the Shenandoah river in two nights. They were retailed at 15 cents per lb. One of them weighed 41 lbs."

The postoffice at Stone House Hotel, in Prince William county, Va., is changed to Sadley Springs, in the same county, and Chas. W. Thomas, appointed postmaster, vice M. Starbuck, resigned.

The funeral of the late Thomas B. Barton took place on Wednesday morning in Fredericksburg and was escorted by the Masonic fraternity, the members of the bar, and a large concourse of citizens.

The colored Radicals in Pittsylvania have determined that "the white trash" in their party shall no longer disfigure candidates for them!

There are 825 penitentiary convicts in Richmond. The number employed on the public works is 433, leaving in prison 392 white and 229 colored males and all the females.

The butcher's stall in the Richmond market rent for \$25 per annum, while those of Fredericksburg rent for \$30.

Ex-Gov. Smith will, by invitation, address the people of his native county, King George, Saturday, 25th.

Mr. Alexander Lang, who was injured by a falling monument near Port Royal, is in a fair way to recover.

The second annual session of the Medical Association of Virginia commenced in Lynchburg on Wednesday.

James B. Ficklen has been unanimously nominated for the House of Delegates by the Conservatives of Buckingham.

Hon. E. M. Braxton has been appointed by the State Conservative Committee, canvasser at large.

The Augusta County Fair closed yesterday with a tournament.

There was a large and enthusiastic Conservative meeting in Richmond last night.

"WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT, &c."—Clayton, late Governor of Arkansas and now Senator, has been indicted in the U. S. court for violation of the Congressional enforcement act. The offence charged is that he gave a certificate of election to one man when the returns showed the other had 2,000 majority. The evidence is conclusive in support of the charge. The district attorney and marshal, who procured the indictment, were removed from office by Clayton's representatives in Washington, and friends of his substituted, in the expectation that they would suppress the prosecution. But at the meeting of the court at Little Rock last week, the case was called, and as there were no means of dodging it, the new attorney got his predecessor to aid him in the prosecution. Clayton, forced to face the music, denounced to the indictment on the ground: First, that the nineteenth, twentieth and twenty first sections of the act are unconstitutional; second, that the United States court has no jurisdiction over the governor of a State; third, that the governor is not an elective officer within the meaning of the act.

A donkey confesses the fact and seeks escape through the technicalities of the law. Clayton admits he perpetrated the fraud, but denies that the enforcement act is constitutional. No one was more boisterous champion of that law, or more active in enforcing its provisions, than necessary to his own selfish schemes. That he, the right hand of the President and the dispenser of Federal patronage in Arkansas, should deny the constitutionality of a law which an inflexible and loyal Congress had enacted, will, we fear, make the good man in the White House once more lose his faith in human nature.

The public will watch with curiosity the progress and result of the trial. There are twenty other cases of like character, against Clayton's friends before the same court. All the parties are Radicals.—Richmond Whip.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have the satisfaction of announcing to their friends who have property insured in any of the FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES for which they are acting as agents, that only one of them sustained any loss by the fire in Chicago, which will probably not exceed ten thousand dollars.

Their other companies had no risks in Chicago.

Risks continue to be taken at as low rates as any other responsible companies will do to the same effect.

S. H. JANNEY & SONS.

E. L. TOLSON, (Late Tolson & Co.)

WHOLESALE GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

38 King Street, corner Water.

Oct 20-1871

MONEY LOST—A sum of money, amounting to thirty-six dollars, was lost this morning, near the intersection of Prince and Royal streets. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to this office.

Paragraphs.

Alaska is found to produce something besides fish, seals and icebergs, after all. A vessel has arrived at San Francisco with a cargo of fossil ivory from that prized domain. So far as explored, the banks of the streams of Alaska are said to abound in fossil ivory. The marbles adjacent are reported to be full of bones and tusks of ancient elephants, many sticking out of the mud-like stumps. A member of the Alaska Fur Company affirms that there is ivory enough on the Yukon river to supply the commerce of the world for one hundred years. (2)

A retired governor says: "I am one of those whose lot in life has been to go out into an untried world at an early age, and of nearly twenty families in which I made my home in the course of thirty years, there were only three that could be designated as happy families. The source of trouble was not so much the lack of love, as the lack of care to manifest it." The closing words of this sentence give us the fruitful source of family alienation, of heartaches, immorality, of sad faces and gloomy home circles.

Pandjeh, eldest son of the Maharajah of Lahore, has just died in Paris, of hunger, in a lodging-house of the Rue de Valenciennes. This Prince left his native country about fifty years ago in consequence of a serious offence against his father, one of whose wives he had seduced, and since that time has led a miserable existence in the French capital. He was well known by sight to the neighbors, but the landlord alone could tell his history. He spoke rarely, and adopted the European costume only a few years ago.

A frightful accident happened in Brussels on the 21st of October, in the Rue Brodege, in one of the houses opposite to the royal palace. The Chevalier du Bois de Biano, a wealthy Belgian proprietor, was found by his servant dead and nearly crushed in his bed, while the room was in flames. The sad accident is attributed to the deceased's habit of going to bed with a lighted cigar in his mouth. Probably sleep overtook him before he had finished it, and after falling from his mouth it communicated the fire to the bedding.

An indictment "Barrister" writes to the Times that, in spite of the oratorical flourish of "Curran about the shackles falling from the slave the moment he touches British soil, &c., &c., the slave trade between Tripoli and Constantinople, through the intermediate port of Malta, still goes on. The "Barrister" saw five or six young female slaves at Malta on their way to Constantinople as a present to a Pasha.

A journal has been started in England in the tobacco interest, not as the organ of the trade, like our own Tobacco Leaf, but devoted to the literature of smoking. It will discuss all matters connected with that habit, from the coloring of a meerschaum to the proper method of wrapping a cigarette.

A distinguished writer, in commenting upon the sound judgment exhibited by Napoleon Bonaparte in the selection of the men in whom he placed his confidence, once said that the great effective, moulding, characters of our race arise spring from the middle and lower classes. This, in a great measure, true; for if we will look around the habitable world it will occur to us that a handsome majority of those men who have "left foot-prints on the sands of time" did not only spring from the middle classes of society, but were born under adverse circumstances, struggled for existence from the very threshold of life, rose to fame by hard blows, and were what the world calls practical men.

Now, while I do not propose to assume the office of a reformer of the manners and customs of the age, it is my wish to direct the attention of my fellow young men who entertain the opinion that labor is disgrace, sneer at poverty, and look with scorn upon sun-burnt hands and clumsy shodden feet, to these facts, and beg them to remember that a man is not known by his dress, his manners, nor his genealogy; but, in all great issues, by the force that is within him.—What a perversion of things does the present state of affairs exhibit! To-day, this present writer, because he is a tradesman and works with his hands to earn an honest livelihood, may not be looked upon by some in "gentle society"—whatever that is in this age of shoddy, trout commoners, and codfish—as one half nor quarter as good as he would be were he unimpaired to a drone who turns up his nose at labor—but lives by somebody else's work; wears fine clothes—with unpaid tailor bills in each pocket; smokes cigars, drinks cocktails, comes home every other night in the week "drunk as a lord," smashes windows, horrifies his sisters, distresses his mother, and leaves his father to "foot the bill." Oh, no! all this is mainly! But such *unadulterated* is not to be admitted; and, in my humble opinion, one had better toil along among his native blue hills forever than become what is popularly called a "gentleman of elegant leisure," if in the transformation he is made the detestable creature I have described. Our best and most useful men are not those who understand the handicrafts of the mill, nor those who spend their lives in the cultivation of their mistresses, nor those who grow gray in the capacity of clerks, but those whose minds have been trained to work in the school of applied sciences—which is every day opening up great realms of wonderful things, full of new contrivances and great discoveries, which in times of peace spend what force and fire their souls may contain in building up waste places, cities and ships, in promoting the interests of agriculture, commerce, education, manufacturing and the mechanics; and who in times of war, shoulder the musket. These are the men who are instrumental in working out the destinies of nations; these are the men who render efficient service to their country; these are our great men.

As I have had occasion to remark heretofore, the day is not far distant when that false idea about the disgrace of labor, which, unfortunately, has so long clogged the wheels of enterprise and paralyzed the arm of industry here in Virginia, will explode; when every honest business pursuit will be looked upon as alike respectable; when those young men who are now rushing into the professions will come forth from their subterranean caverns, with their shaven heads, and honest avowal, with their energy, intellect, education and character of our country will be found spending itself, not upon the "midnight air" of club rooms and political assemblies, but in advancing the cause of material wealth and prosperity; and then, and not until then, will the roses of health come back to the faded cheeks and strength to the wasted limbs of our dear old Mother State.

L. E. P.

(COMMUNICATED.)

BLACK BASS.—I was at Rapidan station last night. Do you know this is beyond all question the loveliest valley in all Virginia? When the night passenger train arrived there was a party of gentlemen anxiously awaiting the long expected "Black Bass," from the Shenandoah. No sooner than the steam-horse gave his blast and checked his speed, the voice of Dr. Ball was heard, loud and clear, "Here's your fish." The fish heads were soon escorted to the classic Rapidan by a torch-light procession. "Twas a scene long to be remembered. The eager gentlemen lined the bank of the river; the glare of the torches illuminated the night waters, far up and down the stream. William Carver had the honor to introduce the distinguished strangers to their new home, and as they gaily brunched, dashed into the sparkling waves, the boom of guns, and three cheers, three times three, ended the midnight stillness of this silver stream. Thanks to Dr. Ball, may he never get into a stew, but with us he shall have many a fry. K. October 18.

COMMERCIAL.

Alexandria Market, October 20, 1871.		
WHEAT, Superfine	50 00	66 62
Extra	50 00	66 75
Family	48 00	66 00
Family choice	50 00	66 50
WHEAT, Common to fair	1 25	66 1 40
Fair to good	1 40	66 1 50
Good to prime	1 50	66 1 60
Prime to choice	1 60	66 1 70
Choice	1 65	66 1 75
CORN, white	0 81	66 0 00
Mixed	0 78	66 0 80
Yellow	0 78	66 0 00
RYE	0 85	66 0 50
OATS	0 54	66 0 55
BUTTER, prime	0 20	66 0 25
Common to middling	0 10	66 0 15
EGGS	0 27	66 0 20
CHICKENS, per doz	2 00	66 4 00
IRISH POTATOES	0 50	66 0 80
LARD	0 95	66 0 00
BEANS, white	0 21	66 0 00
ONIONS	0 30	66 1 10
TIMOTHY SEED, country	2 00	66 3 50
Penia and Western	3 75	66 4 00
CLOVER SEED	7 00	66 7 25
RAPE, Hams, country	0 13	66 0 00
Shoulders	0 9 00	66 0 34
GREEN APPLES, per bbl	1 75	66 3 00
Dried per bbl	0 5 00	66 0 6
CHICKEN, per bushel	2 00	66 0 00
PLASTER, ground, per ton	9 00	66 0 00
Ground, in bags or bbls	8 00	66 0 00
Lump, in bags, return 1 1/2	4 25	66 0 00
SALT, G. A. (Liverpool)	1 55	66 1 65
Turk's Head	2 50	66 2 65
Wool, common unwashed	0 40	66 0 41
Washed	0 55	66 0 58
Merino, unwashed	0 57	66 0 42
Merino, washed	0 54	66 0 57
HAY, per ton from the cats	25 00	66 30 00